(LIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2651.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1797.

Letter from Mr. Pickering, ſecretary of ſtate, to the chevalier de Yrujo, envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary of his catholic majeſty to the United States of America.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 8th, 1797.

IN this, as well as on another occaſion, you have thought fit to upbraid me with ſhewing to the Britiſh miniſter a degree of candour and confidence which you inſinuate he does not deſerve, and which, you ſeem to think, I have withheld from you. Yet, Sir, all the declarations made to me by that miniſter, verbally and in writing, touching the points in controverſy between you and me, have been verified. As I have already ſaid, you declared to me that you had juſt reaſons for ſuſpecting that an expedition was preparing on the lakes by the Engliſh, in order to attack Upper Louiſiana. The Britiſh miniſter, in the firſt inſtance, aſſured me that he had no knowledge of it—and his ſubſequent inquiries enabled him further to aſſure me, that no ſuch expedition had been or was intended by the Britiſh government. And I have in another place offered other reaſons which confirm the truth of theſe aſſurances. Yet you tell me that the aſſurance given me by the Britiſh miniſter, *but without any ſignature*, did not inſpire the ſervants of his Catholic majeſty with the ſame *blind confidence* which it produced in me. I ſhall take no other notice of this remark, than to put you right in point of fact. The note of the Britiſh miniſter containing the aſſurance to which you refer, is *not* "without a ſignature." This (like other official notes from that miniſter) has his ſignature—*his name written with his own hand*—at the head of it.

You declared to me "that you knew to a certainty that the Engliſh had made propoſitions to general Clarke, of Georgia, in order to avail themſelves of his influence in that ſtate, together with ſome other perſons, for making a diverſion, or ſerious attack againſt Florida." The Britiſh miniſter informed me, that although he knew nothing of general Clarke or his expedition from Georgia, a propoſition had been made to him (the Britiſh miniſter) for an expedition againſt the Floridas; but that he told the projector that he had no power to authoriſe it: and beſides, that there were among other objections to the plan, two of great weight—one that the Indians were to be employed—the other, that it would violate the neutral rights of the United States. The Britiſh miniſter has ſince ſhewn me an original letter from lord Grenville, dated the 8th of laſt April, in which he informs the miniſter, that if there were no other objections to the plan, the two mentioned by him, viz. that it could not be executed without employing the Indians—and without violating the rights of the United States, would be ſufficient to induce the Britiſh government to reject it. This proves, Sir, that Mr. Liſton's declarations on this point were not "vague and unauthentic," as you pronounce them, but in ſtrict conformity with truth.

As to general Clarke of Georgia, the Britiſh miniſter declared he had never heard of him; and the extract of the letter from Mr. Jackſon, the diſtrict attorney of Georgia, reſpecting general Clarke and any expedition forming there, in behalf of the *Engliſh* againſt the Floridas, will incline every candid inquirer at leaſt to doubt, whether ſuch a project has ever been propoſed to him. We ſhall afterwards ſee that Mr. Blount's plot does not appear to have any connexion with an expedition under general Clarke.

Thus you ſee, Sir, that I have not *blindly* placed a confidence in the Britiſh miniſter: for aught that has yet appeared, he was entitled to the credit he has received.

I return to your letter. You mention your communications to the baron de Carondelet reſpecting the intended expedition from Canada: from that moment, you ſay, imperious neceſſity, and the great principle of ſelf-defence, made his Catholic majeſty's officers turn their thoughts to objects of a more urgent nature than running the boundary line. And here you introduce "Mr. Blount's letter, and the late detected conſpiracy, as evincing how far their conduct in this reſpect was neceſſary." It is wonderful, Sir, that you ſhould attempt to make it be believed that Mr. Blount's letter and the late detected conſpiracy, had any connexion with the expedition which you ſuggeſted was preparing on the lakes of Canada againſt Upper Louiſiana. All that is yet diſcovered of Mr. Blount's project or conſpiracy, proves that it was to have been formed in one of the ſtates *ſouth of the river Ohio*; and that it was deſtined againſt the Floridas, and perhaps Lower Louiſiana. I therefore feel myſelf, for this and other reaſons before exhibited, ſtill warranted in conſidering the ſuſpected Canada expedition among the *pretexts* for delaying to evacuate the poſts, and to run the boundary line; and conſequently that your charge, that I have in this inſtance "palpably attempted to make groundleſs and unfair impreſſions on the public mind," is alike unfounded and unbecoming your public character to ſuggeſt.

In your next paragraph you thus addreſs me—"Nor do your ill-founded inſinuations ſtop here: ſentiments and expreſſions ſtill more violent, flow from that ſame haſty pen." This paſſage is in perfect correſpondence with the general ſtrain of your letter. Whether your charge is correctly made, is now to be examined.

I am ready to confeſs that my report thus ſtigmatized was, from the preſſure of buſineſs, written in haſte: but a reviſion of it ſatisfies me, nevertheleſs, that it is not inaccurate in its ſtatements.

You quote the paſſage in my report which has called forth this reproach; it is in theſe words: "That there is but too much reaſon to believe Mr. Ellicott's ſuſpicions well founded, that an undue influence has been exerciſed over the Indians by the officers of his Catholic majeſty, to prepare them for a rupture with the United States." And then you ſay that I mention the ſource of theſe "dreadful conjectures" to be, a private letter from Mr. Sargent, ſecretary of the North Weſtern Territory. Here you are extremely incorrect; as uſual when you undertake to recite my concluſions, and the facts and circumſtances upon which they are formed. It is from "a view of the whole correſpondence" referred to in my reports of the 10th of June and 3d of July—On the intelligence received by the ſecretary of war—and the private letter from colonel Sargent, that I drew the concluſion you have quoted.

Mr. Ellicott formed his ſuſpicions on the ſpot, from what was paſſing before him; and he is not a careleſs or undiſcerning obſerver.

General Wilkinſon ſays—"Letters from all quarters announce the diſcontents and menacing aſpect of the ſavages; two white men have been recently murdered on the Ohio below the Cumberland; and the ſavages beyond the Miſſiſſippi, and thoſe who paſs Maſſac, make no heſitation to avow their purpoſe for war." And then he refers to a letter from colonel Hamtramck, who commands, the United States' troops at Detroit, in which the colonel ſays—"I am pretty ſure that both the French and Spaniards have emiſſaries among the Indians. I have it from *indubitable authority*, that a large *belt* [by which is meant a ſpeech] from the *Spaniards* is now travelling through the different nations;" meaning the nations within the territories of the United States.

Colonel Sargent, writes, it is true, a *private letter*; but it is to a public officer; and his ſituation as ſecretary and governor for the time, of the North Weſtern Territory, would render it his duty to be vigilant for its ſafety; and his character vouches for the accuracy of his information; and you do not queſtion the truth of any part of his ſtatement.

After mentioning that the Spaniards were reinforcing their upper poſts on the Miſſiſſippi, that upwards of three hundred men had arrived at St. Louis, and were erecting formidable works, he adds, "It likewiſe appears, through various channels, that they are inviting a great number of Indians of the territory (meaning of the United States, north-weſt of the Ohio) to croſs the Miſſiſſippi: And for this expreſs purpoſe, Mr. Loramie, an officer in the pay of the crown, made a tour through all this country laſt fall; ſince which time ſeveral Indians have been ſent on the ſame errand, and generally furniſhed with plenty of caſh to defray their expences.—A large party of Delawares paſſed down White River about the 6th of May, on their way to the Spaniſh ſide, *bearing the national flag of Spain, ſent them from St. Louis.*"

Lieutenant Pope, in his letter of May 9th, to the ſecretary of war, ſays, "These have been ſeveral attempts made to draw on the Indians upon my troops: I have fully aſcertained this fact, and demanded of the governor to have a principal actor immediately brought to puniſhment, or ſent out of the country. He has been ſent for, and is now on board one of the gallies, which is now about deſcending the river."—And, Sir, if you inquire, you will find that this "principal actor" (Repelje by name) was one of governor Gayoſo's agents.

Theſe, Sir, are the grounds on which I expreſſed the opinion, that there was but too much reaſon to believe Mr. Ellicott's ſuſpicions well founded, that the officers of Spain had exerciſed an undue influence over the Indians, to prepare them for a rupture with the United States.

This detail, Sir, ſtrikingly ſhews how little you have underſtood, and how entirely you have miſrepreſented my reaſoning on this ſubject. I leave you to reconcile your reflections on the Britiſh miniſter and his nation for their inhumanity in employing the Indians in the American war, with your juſtification of the Spaniſh officers at this time, in ſecuring the aid of the Indians in your war with the Britiſh. "The Spaniards (you ſay) have fortified St. Louis *and availed themſelves of* EVERY MEANS OF DEFENCE *which the country afforded*;" meaning by the ingenious expreſſion *every means of defence which the country afforded*, the employing of the Indians.

You are pleaſed next to charge me, in your cuſtomary ſtyle, with "falling into the moſt *glaring inconſiſtency*," becauſe I remark that although "it may be difficult to ſay whether this plan of exciting the Indians to direct hoſtilities againſt the United States, has been contemplated and promoted by any of our own citizens; yet it is certain that one or more of thoſe citizens have propoſed and taken meaſures to detach the ſouthern Indians from the intereſts of the United States, and to deſtroy the influence of the public agents over thoſe nations, and thus to defeat the great objects of their appointment; the chief of which is to preſerve peace."

Having quoted this paſſage from my report, you aſk "How is it poſſible to reconcile ſuch evident contradictions? On the one hand the Spaniſh officers are thoſe who excite the ſouthern Indians againſt the United States, and on the other you quickly follow preſuming, with ſufficient foundation in my opinion, that it may be ſome citizens of the United States." Allow me, Sir, to aſk in my turn, how it was poſſible for you not to ſee that here there is no contradiction? Is it not very poſſible that the Spaniſh officers might be courting the Chickaſaws, who live above the Natchez, with large preſents, and be preparing the Choctaws, who dwell along the Natchez diſtrict, and the Delawares, Shawaneſe, Miamis, and other tribes dwelling in the territory north-weſt of the Ohio, for war againſt the United States; while Mr. Blount and his agents were detaching the ſouthern tribes of Cherokees and Creeks from the intereſts of the United States, and eventually to aid the Britiſh in an enterpriſe againſt the Floridas? The Cherokees and Creeks, you might have ſeen, were the only Indian nations mentioned in governor Blount's letter. And is not very poſſible, if theſe two nations ſhould thus be led to war againſt the Spaniſh poſſeſſions, that they might *not* be excited to *direct* hoſtilities againſt the United States? And, therefore, that although Mr. Blount might contemplate the former, he might abſtain from the latter? And is not then my cautious manner of ſpeaking of this latter, perfectly correct?

I am happy to arrive at your laſt obſervation. And I wiſh it was not, like the reſt, exceptionable and incorrect. Theſe are your words—"Reſpecting the laſt article of your report, I have only to obſerve, that although you have conſtantly aſſured me that government had not the leaſt information reſpecting the ſubject of my repreſentations, and although the letter of Mr. Jackſon, of Georgia, appears to coincide with your ideas, nevertheleſs time has ſhewn that I have complied with my duty by not repoſing on ſuch aſſurances. The plot is diſcovered, and nobody any longer doubts the expedition was to have taken place."

The expreſſion that "you complied with your duty in not repoſing on ſuch aſſurances," may mean that you thought the aſſurances *deceitful*, and, therefore, not meriting belief. Perhaps you did not intend this. Perhaps you meant no more than that the government had been "remiſs" in its duty in not purſuing with eagerneſs the trains of your various ſuſpicions. But I muſt ſhew you that here (as in all other inſtances) your criminations are void of foundation, in either point of view.

The laſt article of the report reſpects general Clarke of Georgia, to whom you ſaid "you knew of a certainty that the Engliſh had made propoſitions in order to avail themſelves of his influence in that ſtate, with ſome other perſons, for making a diverſion or ſerious attack againſt Florida;" and you add that "you do not doubt that in conſequence of your information, the executive government will take the proper ſteps that *Georgia* alſo ſhould not infringe the laws of neutrality." Here you confine your requeſts to *Georgia*, that ſhe might not infringe the laws of neutrality; and my letter to Charles Jackſon, Eſquire, the diſtrict attorney of that ſtate, ſhews that the government took prompt meaſures to defeat the project of general Clarke and his aſſociates, if ſuch a project exiſted. I ſuppoſe none did exiſt: You acknowledge that the letter from Mr. Jackſon coincides with my ideas. Your "certain knowledge" of an intended expedition in favour of the Engliſh from Georgia againſt Florida, under general Clarke, you have never ſupported by a ſhadow of evidence. If you poſſeſſed any evidence of the fact, it would be eaſy to produce it. What you call your "certain knowledge" could reſt only on information, or the teſtimony of others, which might be as falſe or as vague and inconcluſive, as the information about the Canada expedition; which I hope I have proved, to your conviction, never to have exiſted, even in idea. Yet you declared to me that you had "*juſt reaſons* for ſuſpecting that expedition was preparing on the lakes: and hence how can I avoid concluding, that your "certain knowledge" in one caſe, [illegible] in the other, were [illegible]

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

FRANCFORT, *August* 8.

LETTERS from the head quarters established at Schwetzingen, bring the agreeable intelligence, that the definitive treaty of peace between his Imperial majesty and France was signed on the 31st of July at Udina, by the marquis di Gallo and count Meerfeldt on the one part, and by general Clarke on the other.

We are yet ignorant what are the articles of this treaty; we are only assured that the house of Austria receives all the Terra Firma, as far as Oglio; so that Mantua returns under the government of the emperor.

VIENNA, *August* 2.

It had been determined that the marquis di Gallo should yesterday set off for Italy, and, by a positive proposition, endeavour to conclude the negotiations; but last Sunday the secretary of the French general Clarke unexpectedly arrived with dispatches, the contents of which appear to be very satisfactory to our court. As far as is hitherto known, the French have consented to restore Mantua, and to put us in possession of the whole of the Venetian Terra Firma: In fine, to fulfil every stipulation made at Gratz and Leoben; in consequence of which the marquis di Gallo will immediately set out for Udina.

Every exertion is, however, made to augment and strengthen the army, by way of precaution; and on account of the strong garrisons the new possessions in Italy will require, several corps have received orders to march, but the corps of engineers which was to have gone to Italy have been countermanded since the arrival of the French courier.

Another letter, same date.

On the 30th of July, at six in the morning, citizen Ferret, secretary of the French general Clarke, arrived here from Udina, accompanied by the Imperial officer, count Coronin. He alighted at the hotel of the Neapolitan ambassador, the marquis di Gallo. The minister of state, baron Thugut, repaired about noon, with the dispatches he had received, to the emperor at Enzendorff, who was much gratified by their contents, the Directory has consented to restore Mantua to Austria, but the arms and ammunition are to be carried away by the French.

P. S. Citizen Ferret, secretary to general Clarke, set out yesterday at three in the morning, accompanied by count Coronin, with dispatches from our minister, baron Thugut.—The secretary of the marquis di Gallo left this city eight hours before him.

August 6.

General Clarke's secretary is again gone to Italy. Some time after his departure the Neapolitan secretary set off to Paris with dispatches relative to peace.

We are assured that all obstacles which were in the way of peace are removed to the satisfaction of our court, and that the French Directory has declared in the most friendly manner, that a misunderstanding alone delayed the negotiation.

It is said Buonaparte will shortly go to Gorice, and that superb fetes are to be given in that city, the two fine regiments of the emperor's light horse, as also eight battalions of infantry, will parade on that occasion.

A sword of great value is much talked of, which is destined as a present from his Imperial majesty to the French general.

MILAN, *July* 25.

The reports of peace, say our Gazettes, are now changed into rumours of war; but we know nothing with certainty, except that French and Cisalpine troops are continually marching to the frontiers of the Venetian territory. The necessary preparations are making here for 30,000 fresh troops, which are expected from France. These are considered as measures of precaution; and we are now assured that the disputes which have so long subsisted between the negotiating parties will speedily be accommodated.

Citizen Visconti is appointed minister plenipotentiary from the Cisalpine to the French republic, and will set out immediately for Paris.

The Marc of Ancona and Romagna, will, it is said, be likewise added to the Cisalpine republic.

A revolution has broken out in many of the towns of Piedmont. At Foreo the insurgents were supported by a battalion of the garrison: they killed the governor and made themselves masters of the artillery and castle. At Fossano they in like manner took possession of the town, and carried off the artillery. The cavalry which lay at Sevigliano hastened to the place to suppress the tumult, but found the gates shut and well defended, on which they deserted their officers and joined the insurgents, who then admitted them into the town. At Cornie, a large village in the valley of Pont, the banners of insurrection have likewise been displayed with loud shouts.

Turin has been, for the last ten days, in a fermentation, which continually grows more serious. The dearness of provisions and scarcity of bread are the principal causes of this. A dealer in bread has been murdered. The gates of the city are shut, and the court dares not go out, being very narrowly watched.

BRUSSELS, *August* 17.

Letters from the head quarters of the army of the Sambre and Meuse state, that a great number of threatening addresses are preparing there, in imitation of those agreed to by the troops in Italy, to be distributed throughout the nations—the same letters announce, that general Moreau, for the purpose of prevailing on him to participate in the proceedings of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, and to engage him to unite against the counter-revolutionists:—the following answer is said to have been made by general Moreau:—"the constitution prohibits the armies from deliberating, or interfering in the affairs of the interior, and I consider it my duty to obey it."

It is, however, very certain, that although general Grenier's division had discontinued its march towards the interior, it has notwithstanding received a fresh order to hold itself in readiness to march on the first signal:—this circumstance proves, that the project of sending a new body of the troops of the army of the Sambre and Meuse into the interior is not relinquished.

PARIS, *August* 24.

We are assured that the peace has been signed by the emperor. It is added, in support of this important intelligence, that the courier who brought the account, arrived two days ago, and that the Directory immediately assembled; that three of the Directors refused to ratify the treaty; that the courier was on the point of setting off with the order for re-commencing hostilities, when the two other Directors required their protest to be inserted in the register of the deliberations:—this demand terrified the three others, who caused the departure of the courier to be suspended. It is not known what resolutions have been since adopted.

LONDON, *August* 28.

It is reported that the outward bound Lisbon and Oporto fleets are detained by orders from government, waiting the return of the messenger sent with expostulations from our cabinet to the court of Lisbon, against that part of their recent treaty with France, which restricts our ships from taking the accustomed advantage of the Portuguese ports. It is said, that unless her faithful majesty engages to rescind the whole of that, or any other clause obnoxious to the interest of Britain, our minister, the hon. Mr. Walpole has received orders immediately to leave Lisbon.—At a recent meeting of the cabinet council, and at which the Portuguese minister attended, we understand this gentleman expressed, in strong terms, his conviction that the stipulations in question would not be ratified by his court.

It is supposed lord St. Vincent has instructions to *throw in* a few *arguments*, on failure of the messenger's mission.

Intelligence was on Saturday received in town from the fleet under the command of admiral Duncan, which retained its accustomed station off the Texel; and the enemy had not, on Tuesday last, the date of the latest accounts, shewn the least disposition to leave their moorings.

General Gentili, who now commands in Corsica, is the same who surrendered Bastia, and the remainder of that island to lord Hood, in 1794.

By letters received last week from Holland, we learn, that the Dutch sailors and soldiers on board their fleet are kept from desertion by a continual succession of amusements. Vessels, with bands of music on board, every day go down to the fleet, and liquor is distributed in considerable quantities. The murmurs of the people, however, at the inactivity of their fleet, are general and loud; but the Dutch admrial still thinks that it would not be prudent to sail.

August 29.

Tuesday—one o'clock.

This morning arrived Brussels papers to the 22d. They still insist that the definitive treaty between the emperor and the French is signed; that Mantua, and all its dependencies, are evacuated by the French troops.

As a sign that hostilities may again take place in the Adriatic, the celebrated colonel Williams has been sent for to Trieste to take the command of the emperor's vessels.

Dispatches were received on Saturday at the office of his royal highness the commander in chief, from Scotland, stating that some dissatisfaction had been expressed at Mr. Dundas's plan for extending the militia to that kingdom, and that in consequence, alarming riots had taken place. These, however, there is reason to believe, had been greatly exaggerated, as letters from Edinburg state, the accounts which they had first received there, had happily been contradicted, and that they hoped to appease the spirit of discontent by prudence and reconciliation. No doubt this spirit has been fomented by malicious misrepresentations, similar to those repeatedly made use of by a certain faction, to impede every measure adopted by government, for the defence of the country against her destroying enemies.

On Friday a cartel arrived with English prisoners from France; but in consequence of the resolution of our government not to exchange any more prisoners till Sir Sidney Smith is released, the cartel was ordered to return empty.

Yesterday evening arrived the Paris papers of the 24th instant.

No notice is taken in these papers of the ratification of the conditions of peace between his Imperial majesty and the French Directory; but if any reliance can be placed on the last accounts from Vienna, inserted in the Paris Journals, and on the tendency of public opinion in France, in favour of that important event, it would seem that the signing of the definitive treaty cannot be very remote.

With respect to the negotiations at Lisle the most cautious secrecy continues to be observed, and though political speculations can alone supply the want of authentic intelligence on this interesting occasion, some of the Paris Journals venture to assert, on the authority of a rogue esquire, that the negotiations are now at a stand.

NEW-HAVEN, *October* 11.

On Sunday evening last, between 6 and 7 o'clock, we experienced a violent gale of wind from the westward, attended with heavy rain and thunder—The damage done in this town was not great, compared with that done at East-Haven and Branford—the roofs of some buildings were injured, the tops of chimneys blown off and windows blown in, some trees and fences blown down, and a barn in the New-town ship removed from its foundation. At East-Haven, the steeple of the meeting-house was blown down, which, falling on the roof, broke through the side where it fell, leaving only one rafter standing, and penetrating to the floor, greatly damaged the seats. A large new house was removed from its foundation, several dwelling houses were partly and others entirely unroofed; a number of barns met the same fate. One large barn was entirely demolished, the materials of which it was built scattered in every direction. The town of Branford experienced nearly the same fate—part of the roof of the meeting-house blown off, and all the windows on the western side destroyed—six or seven houses, a new store, and several barns, unroofed, other barns blown down, and the trees in several fine orchards laid prostrate. The height of the tornado continued but a few minutes.

NEW-YORK, *October* 23.

The attention and willingness of the English in affording protection to our floating property, cannot be spoken of in too strong terms of praise. "American vessels, may, at all times have convoy, on application to admiral St. Vincent, off Cadiz." Of this we are assured, by captain Rich, arrived at Boston, in 40 days from Lisbon. This attention seems to be general: for, by the request of captain Sinclair, of the ship Pigon, of this port, in conjunction with captain Davidson, of the ship Eagle, of Glasgow, bound to Jamaica, admiral Kingsmill, commander of the squadron on the Irish station, granted them two frigates, the Diana, captain Faulkner and the Cerberus, captain Drew, which conveyed them as far as the lat. of 49, 54, long. 21, where they parted in a tremendous gale, which prevented a farther convoy from these ships. The gentlemanly conduct of the officers of the above vessels, have done themselves great honour, and left the most favourable impression on the mind of capain Sinclair, as well as a sense of extreme gratitude for the probable salvation of a valuable ship and cargo.

By the schooner William and Henry, captain Butler, from Antigua, we are informed that the Lapwing and Thames frigates, had taken and carried into the island in the month September last, *twenty-five* sail of *French* privateers, from six to twenty guns, and that one of the frigates brought in, on one day, three of them, a ship of 20 guns, a schooner of 16, and a sloop of 12—at first she took the schooner, manned her, sent her in pursuit of the sloop, and went in chase of the ship.

No colours had been hoisted at Mount's Hill, as a signal of a French privateer, for *three* weeks.

Captain Livingston, of the sloop Rachel, in 14 days from Port-de-Paix, informs, that commodore Barney had arrived there, having been chased in by a British 64, and a frigate.

The Belvidere, captain Ingraham, from London, arrived here on Saturday, a London paper of the 19th of August, two days later than before received, contains nothing important. Lord Malmesbury was still at Lisle.

The Draper, captain Collins, is said to have been taken by a French privateer, and retaken by a British frigate six days after her capture by the former. This, one of the hands on board the Belvidere declares he heard from the brig Pallas from Dublin to New-York, which vessel they spoke on the 12th inst. in the lat. of 42. The Pallas is hourly expected, until which arrival, we must remain in the dark respecting the Draper.

Captain Ingraham understood in England that our commissioners had arrived in Holland.

From the London Morning Post:

"The emperor of Russia has dismissed general Suwarrow, because he massacred the Poles at Prague. We wish other European monarchs would dismiss those who occasion torrents of blood to be shed!!!"

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 28.

PEACE.

The following very agreeable intelligence is received by the ship Cleopatra, from London.

September 2, was boarded by a boat with four men, from the shore, off the Lizard, who informed that peace was concluded, and that they had read it in the papers the day before.

Same day captain Newell saw a government lugger board a ship of war, then standing to the westward; the ship immediately after put about and stood in for the land. Captain Newell supposes the lugger to have been dispatched for the purpose of communicating the above intelligence to the British cruisers.

Annapolis, November 2.

William Thomas, John Leigh, Edmund Plowden and Robert Greenwell, Esquires, are elected delegates to represent St. Mary's county in the next general assembly.

Mr. Zachariah Forrest, sheriff.

Daniel Clark, jun. Asa Scull, Benjamin Tomlinson and John Rice, Esquires, are elected for Allegany county.

Mr. Robert Sinclair, sheriff.

For SALE,

A LIKELY young NEGRO MAN, about twenty-three years of age, he has been accuſtomed to the work of a plantation, at which he is very expert.

4w J. MURRAY.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Prince George's county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 27th day of November next, for CASH, at eleven o'clock, A. M. and to continue from day to day until all is ſold, at the late dwelling plantation of WILLIAM WATERS, deceaſed.

ALL the PERSONAL PROPERTY of ſaid Waters, conſiſting of ſtock of different kinds, houſehold furniture, plantation utenſils, and negroes.

All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of ſaid Waters are requeſted to exhibit them on the day of ſale, legally authenticated, and all thoſe who are any ways indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to w 3

THOMAS J. WATERS, Executor.

October 31, 1797

Pay your Taxes.

I SHALL attend at Annapolis the latter end of the third week of November next, for the purpoſe of collecting the county charges of Allegany county, due from perſons non-reſidents of ſaid county, for the year 1796. On failure of payment the land of delinquents will be ſold agreeably to law.

ROGER PERRY, Collector.

October 20, 1797.

BANK OF BALTIMORE,

November 2, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given to the ſtockholders, that an election for FIFTEEN DIRECTORS will be held at BRYDEN's Tavern, on Monday the 4th day of December next, at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue until three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the preſident and directors,

JAMES COX, Caſhier.

N. B. By act of incorporation five of the preſent directors are not eligible for the next year.

WE, the ſubſcribers, having ſuffered much injury from perſons of different claſſes croſſing over our fields on Patapſco with the pretence of hunting, theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from hunting within our ſaid incloſures, with either dog or gun; any perſon or perſons hunting therein after this notice ſhall be dealt with as the law directs in ſuch caſes.

P. HAMMOND,
R. HAMMOND,
HENRY H. DORSEY.

October 28, 1797. 6w

TAKE notice, that I alſo forewarn all perſons hunting within my incloſures on the Head of Severn, and will give a reward of one guinea to any perſon that will inform me, and eſtabliſh the fact, on any perſon or perſons that may hunt therein without my permiſſion, after the above notice.

P. HAMMOND.

Jewels Loſt.

WHEN I left Broad Creek ferry on my way to Annapolis, about four weeks ago, I had in my ſulkey box a bundle of trinkets, conſiſting of a gold locket, a ſtock buckle of ſilver, ſet with Briſter ſtone, a gold ring with a large oval ſtone ſet in white hair, and the letters *A F* worked therein, with the ſame, a mourning ring, much worn, with the device Anne Pitt, ſcarcely perceivable on the ſurface, two other rings, one plain and the other with a ſmall red ſtone, a broach, broken in two, ſet with garnet, a pair of beſt plated ſpurs, leathered, and ſome other articles not preciſely recollected. I have the ſtrongeſt preſumption that thoſe articles were robbed out of my chaiſe box at Mr. James Wharle's tavern, after being delivered into the hands of his bar-keeper, from the circumſtance of my having them when I left Kent Iſland ferry houſe, and no other opportunity afforded after that time for the perpetration of ſuch a piece of villainy. Some of thoſe articles being ſo remarkable the detection cannot be difficult. It is requeſted that all ſilver-ſmiths and jewellers will be particular in examining trinkets that may be offered them for ſale; and any perſon finding and delivering thoſe trinkets, &c. to Mr. John Beard, or the printers hereof, or ſecuring them ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS REWARD for their trouble.

w 3 M. BEARD.

Beard's Habitation, October 31, 1797.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from my plantation, on the north ſide of Severn river, on the 15th inſtant, a very dark mulatto or rather black man named GEORGE, who ſometimes calls himſelf GEORGE ROGERS; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, ſlim made, a little bandy legged, large mouth and red lips, ſhews his teeth when he ſpeaks, and generally has a ſmiling countenance; he has a variety of cloathing, particularly a blue broad cloth coat with yellow metal buttons, ſtriped jacket, and ozenburg breeches. I will pay the above reward (which is to include all charges) to any perſon who will deliver the ſaid George to me. I forbid all perſons from harbouring or employing him, and all maſters of veſſels from carrying him away.

J. H. STONE.

Annapolis, October 29, 1797.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſale of the effects of the late WILLIAM CHAPMAN, of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, which was to have been agreeably to a former advertiſement, is unavoidably put off until Friday the 17th day of November, inſtant, at which time the ſale will certainly take place.

SUSANNA CHAPMAN, Adminiſtratrix.

November 1, 1797.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on Saturday the 15th of April laſt, a negro fellow named ANTHONY, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, inclining to be ſpare, thirty-ſix or thirty-ſeven years of age, but a young and rather a pleaſant countenance; he is ſomewhat of a yellowiſh complexion, with ſmall glaſſy eyes, has loſt one of his upper fore teeth, and is remarkably ſhort bodied and long thighed; he has a wife at Stephen Steward's, on the Head of South river, and, as I am well informed, frequents ſaid Stephen Steward's, and Charles Steuard's, near London-town, and from there to Henry Clark's, near Snowden's forge, he was likewiſe ſeen in Annapolis about three weeks ago; he more than probable may have a kind of paſs; had on and took with him a dark kerſey or plains coat, jacket and breeches, a very long blue broad cloth coat, black ſatin jacket, and a pair of white trouſers, but probably may have changed his cloaths, as he has been hiring himſelf and got money. Any perſon taking ſaid negro, and delivering him to the owner, or ſecuring him in any gaol, ſo that the owner gets him again, ſhall, if taken twenty miles from home, be entitled to TWENTY DOLLARS, and if a further diſtance the above reward, with reaſonable charges. w 3

DINAH DORSEY.

All maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned from harbouring or carrying off ſaid negro at their peril. D. D.

October 29, 1797.

Charles C. Cole,

TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that he has commenced buſineſs in a part of Mr. WM. BREWER's houſe, in Church ſtreet, near the hay-ſcales, where he means to carry it on in its different branches; he pledges himſelf that nothing ſhall be wanting on his part to give general ſatisfaction to a generous public.

Orders will be received from the country and the ſtricteſt attention paid to them.

Annapolis, September 20, 1797.

To be SOLD Cheap,

A VERY neat and perfectly good PHAETON, with harneſs for a pair of horſes. Inquire of the Printer.

October 25, 1797. 7w

NOTICE is hereby given, that in purſuance of a writ of election from the honourable the Governor and the Council to me directed, an election will be held on Tueſday the ſeventh of November next, at the city of Annapolis, for two perſons to be returned as ſheriffs of Anne-Arundel county.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff.

October 25, 1797.

THE ſubſcriber hath juſt received and opened a variety of ſeaſonable GOODS, which he will ſell, on reaſonable terms, for caſh, or on the uſual credit to his punctual cuſtomers, and he moſt earneſtly requeſts all thoſe indebted to him by bond, note, or account, of long ſtanding, to come and diſcharge their reſpective balances, as there are many of them, a longer credit cannot be given, and, without farther notice, ſuits will be commenced againſt all delinquents to the next April and May terms.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

NOTICE,

THAT the LEVY COURT for Anne-Arundel county will meet in the city of Annapolis, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Jub Fowler, on the firſt Monday of November next, to appoint ſupervifors of the public roads in ſaid county.

NICH. HARWOOD, Cl. L. Co.

THE ſubſcriber intends moving from his farm next month and wants a manager, a perſon that can come well recommended as a ſober, honeſt, and induſtrious man, that is well acquainted with farming and planting; any one with the above character that wants employment upon a valuable farm will meet with great encouragement from the ſubſcriber.

JOHN C. WEEMS.

October 23, 1797.

THE ſubſcriber hereby forewarns all perſons from hunting with either dog or gun on his land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on Deep Creek, formerly the property of Stephen Steward, deceaſed.

JOHN GWINN.

Annapolis, October 24, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency to acquit me of debts which I am unable to pay.

THOMAS NICHOLLS, of John.

October 9, 1797.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Annapolis, which will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters, if not taken out before the firſt day of January next.

DANIEL D. ADDISON, care of Walter Dulany, Annapolis.

Squire Boon, Nicholas Brice, John Bullen, John Brophy, care of George Mann, Adam Boyer, John Bull, Annapolis; Thomas Burgan, Cedar Point Neck.

Anne Correy, J. Calahan, Richard Cowden, William Coe, Annapolis; Richard or Jos. Cowman, Joſeph Childs, near Annapolis.

Gabriel Duvall (2), John Davidſon, William Davidſon (3), Dawſon & Co. Annapolis; Ben. Darnall, care of Wm. Cooke, Anne-Arundel county.

James Froſt, Anne-Arundel county.

John Gwinn (7), Mr. George, Thos. Graham, Frederick & Saml. Green, Annapolis; Jacob Grove, Anne Arundel county; John Goodman, Herring Bay.

Alexander Contee Hanſon (2), Samuel H. Howard, John Hurſt (2), Elizabeth Hazel, care of James Brice, capt. Richard Hartſon, John Murrow, Annapolis; Thomas Hamilton, Mount Calvert.

Monſieur de Joubert, Annapolis.

Gen. H Lee, Monſ. Langloir, Annapolis.

Mrs. Mercer, E. Merdock, Gilbert Murdoch (3), Annapolis; Joſhua Mayo, near Annapolis; Caleb Marriot, near Mrs. Urquhart's tavern.

Martin O'Duhigg (2), Annapolis; James Owens, Anne-Arundel county.

The Printer, William Paca (2), Edward J. Pryſe, Annapolis.

Henry Ridgely, Thomas Ruckle, Annapolis.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county (2), Vachel Stevens, Annapolis; rev. Thomas Scott, Anne-Arundel county.

Richard Tootell, Samuel Taylor, Annapolis.

Archibald Vanhorn, Annapolis.

Miſs Watkins, Mr. Williamore, Memorable Walker (2), Joſeph Wilkinſon, care of Clem. Richards, Annapolis; Caleb Warfield, Gen. Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

October 1, 1797.

Perſons ſending for any of the above letters are requeſted to ſend the money, as none will be delivered without.

JAMES MATTISON,

HATTER,

In the houſe formerly occupied by ROBERT COUDEN, Eſq;

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his cuſtomers in particular, that he has juſt received and will be conſtantly ſupplied with the beſt Canada beaver, raccoon and fox, and other materials of the beſt quality; he will be able to ſupply thoſe who may honour him with their commands; with hats of a ſuperior quality, on the ſhorteſt notice; and moſt reaſonable terms.

An active LAD, about 15 years of age, would be taken as an apprentice.

Annapolis, October 19, 1797.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office at Port-Tobacco, which, if not taken up before the firſt day of January next, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters.

WILLIAM W. LEWIS, Port-Tobacco, 1.
Thomas B. Clements; Charles county, 1.
George C. Smoot, near Port-Tobacco, 1.
William Shorvan, near Port-Tobacco, 1.
Jacob Clements, near Port-Tobacco, 1.
William M'Conchie, ſen. near Port-Tobacco, 1.
William Wilkinſon, Charles county.
Mr. Dejean, Pomonkey creek, near Port-Tobacco, 1.
John Brent, Port-Tobacco, 2.
Meſſrs. John Brent; & Co. 2.
James Fenwick, 1.
Joſeph Green, ſheriff of Charles county, 1.
Joſiah Ford, Charles county, 1.
Samuel Hanſon, Charles county, 1.

Port-Tobacco, October 1, 1797.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be preſented to the next general aſſembly of the State of Maryland, praying an act to authoriſe the levy court of St. Mary's county to aſſeſs annually a ſum of money on ſaid county, to be paid me for ſupport of my daughter Elizabeth Goodrich, an idiot, aged ſeventeen years.

MARY GOODRICH.

October 3, 1797.

To the EDITOR of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

OBSERVING a caution in your papers from John Maddox, of Charles county, informing thoſe who may be intereſted, not to take any aſſignment of any account or accounts whatever that I may have againſt him, as all and every of them have been long ago ſettled.

I wiſh to inform the ſaid Maddox, through the ſame channel, that few perſon or perſons would take an aſſignment of any account or accounts that a ſuit has been obliged to be brought for, and a writ having been ſerved on him (for the ſaid account or accounts) ſome time before his caution made its appearance, he might have ſaved himſelf the trouble and expence, and made his ſettlements, which he is ſo ready to ſhew, appear in a court before an impartial jury.

JAMES BROWN.

Piccowaxen, Charles county,
September 14, 1797.

Anne-Arundel county, October 12, 1797.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, to the highest bidder, at Mr. WHARFE's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 29th of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter,

ABOUT thirty valuable country born SLAVES, late the property of JOHN WEEMS, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of ten young men, eight boys, and several women, and children, and girls, many of whom are valuable and likely. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

MARY WEEMS, Executrix.
ALEXANDER M'PHERSON, Executor.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Upper-Marlborough, which, if not taken away by the first day January next, will be returned to the General Post-Office as dead letters,

MR. CHARLES BURGESS.
Mr. Levin Belt.
Mr. Charles Boarman.
Mr. Richard B. Gardiner.
Rinaldo Johnson, Esquire.
Mr. Tristim Jordon.
Captain Samuel Maynard.
Mr. William Marlow.
Mr. Nrugieres.
Mr. Robert Sewell.
Mr. Richard Smith.

RICHARD W. BRASHEARS, P. M.
October 1, 1797.

Queen-Anne's county, October 2, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given to all my creditors, that I intend to petition the honourable legislature of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency in my favour, occasioned by many unfortunate and unforeseen circumstances.

JOSEPH EVERITT.

☞ Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly, at their next session, for an act to complete his legal title in part of a tract of land called A RESURVEY OR RIGHT AND GOOD REASON, which Thomas Johnson, Esq; conveyed to John F. Amelung, who conveyed the same to the subscriber before he became naturalized.

FREDERICK M. AMELUNG.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

October 4, 1797. CORNELIUS MILLS.

THE subscriber has just imported a general assortment of FALL, and WINTER GOODS, among which are, 4-4 Irish linens, calicoes, muslins, dimities, Marseilles, humhums, cottons, moreens, jeans, durants, bombasets, wildbores, camblets, bedtickings, brown sheeting, &c. men and women's cotton and worsted hose, plain and printed muslin shawls, cotton ditto, muslin, silk, Barcelona, Bandanna, cotton and linen hankerchiefs, black mode, Persians, &c. superfine first and second broad clothes, casimers, Bath and elastic twilled and plain coatings, saddle and mixed plains, naps, halfthicks, Kendal cottons, white, red and yellow flannel, rose and match-coat blankets, fustians, fashionable cords, &c. Rum, sugar, coffee, chocolate, hyson, souchong and bohea teas, of superior quality.

A variety of tin ware, consisting of conjurers, stewpans, cheese-toasters, camp and common kettles, coffee biggins and pots, candle moulds and sticks, quart, pint and half pint pots, lanterns, funnels, tea waiters and servers.

Stationary of all kinds, blank folio books for ledgers, journals, day books, common place and receipt ditto, testaments, psalters and spelling books.

Books elegantly bound in sattin, Russia, Morocco, calf, &c. in the best manner, and on the shortest notice,

By the public's devoted servant,
STEPHEN CLARK.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN ALLEN THOMAS, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, to Mr. JOHN WELSH, at Leonard town, or to the subscriber, at Annapolis.

JAMES THOMAS, Executor.
April 6, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Hockley Mills, near Elk-Ridge Landing, on the 11th inst. negro BEN, about thirty-five years of age, five feet six inches high, a thick well set fellow, has a speck in the ball of one of his eyes; he carried off with him, a grey great coat, a dark blue jacket, white kersey under jacket, osnabrig shirt and trousers, strong shoes and an old hat. Ben formerly lived at Mr. David Square's quarter, on West-river, and may possibly be gone into that neighbourhood. The above reward will be paid on securing said fellow in any gaol, if taken out of the county, and TEN DOLLARS REWARD, if taken in the county, with reasonable charges if brought home, by

JOHN WRIGHT, Manager.
Hockley Mills, Anne-Arundel county, October 13, 1797.

COMMITTED to my custody, on Saturday the twenty-sixth day of August, a negro woman by the name of SALL, who says that she belongs to a Mrs. ELIZABETH BAKER, of Loudon county, state of Virginia, she appears to be about five or six and twenty years of age, middling tall, and stout made; her cloathing a black hat, white linen shift and petticoat, and calico jacket. Her master or mistress is desired to come and take her away in two months from the above date, or she will be sold for her prison fees and other expences, according to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.
September 6, 1797.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, praying an act to authorise the levy court of Saint-Mary's county, to assess annually a sum of money on the said county, for the support of Bennet Thompson, who is rendered unable to maintain himself.

September 11, 1797.

RANAWAY,

Two young Negro Men,

ONE named SCOGIN, aged 20 or 22 years, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, rather fleshy, his complexion very black, his face full and round, his eyes very large; he is apt to laugh when spoken to, and shews large teeth, generally uses his left hand, and wore away a full suit of smart black cloaths, the coat long and full; he went away the 3d day of September last.

The other named MARSHAM, a carpenter and sawyer, about the same age and height with Scogin, but slim and of a lighter complexion; his cloathing is unknown; he went away about the 10th day of last September. Whoever brings the said negroes to the subscriber, at West river, in Anne-Arundel county, or lodges them in gaol, so that he may get them, shall receive for each, if apprehended within twenty miles TEN DOLLARS, if further from home TWENTY DOLLARS, and reasonable travelling expences.

RICHARD SPRIGG.

N. B. If the above negro men return directly of their own accord they shall be forgiven.

West river, October 3, 1797.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that she intends to petition the general assemby of this state, at the ensuing session, for an act empowering the justices of Saint-Mary's county to levy a sum of money for the support of her daughter Deborah Davis, who is now a cripple on her hands.

MARGARET DAVIS.

NOTICE,

I INTEND to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

TOWNLEY YATES.
Charles county, September 11, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is compelled by necessity to give notice, that he intends to petition the legislature, at the next session, to pass an act of insolvency in his favour, as he is utterly incapable of paying his debts.

WILLIAM WINSTANDLEY.
September 20, 1797.

NOTICE.

I SHALL petition the next general assembly for an act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

ALEXANDER A. LESLIE.
Prince-George's county, September 23, 1797.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two lads, one committed on the 21st of September, by the name of STEPHEN REDDIN, who says he was born free, and in Worcester county, he is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and of a light yellow colour; his cloathing is a blue cloth short upper jacket, under jacket and trousers of the same, and has other cloathing with him, and has a scar on his knee, occasioned by a burn. The other by the name of BEN, committed on the 2d of October, a negro lad about 18 or 19 years of age, did formerly belong to parson MOSCROP, over South river, but says he was sold to a Mr. JOHN MARRIS, tailor, in Baltimore-town, he is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; his cloathing is a nankeen coat, osnabrig shirt and trousers. Their masters are desired to take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other expences, agreeably to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.
October 4, 1797.

ALL persons indebted for the MARYLAND GAZETTE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. are once more earnestly requested to pay off their respective balances. Those whose accounts are more than twelve months standing, it is hoped, will pay particular attention to this request, as an apology will be necessary for compulsory measures should they refuse or neglect to comply with it.

FREDERICK GREEN.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland for a divorce from his wife.

WILLIAM BARROLL.
September 18, 1797.

Ridgely and Evans,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, selected in the most careful manner; also GROCERIES of various kinds, all which they offer for sale, at their store, on the most reasonable terms for cash, or on a short credit, to their punctual customers. They return their sincere thanks to the public in general, and particularly to their constant customers, for past favours, and hope by their strict attention to merit a continuance of them.

All those who are indebted to them by bond or note of considerable time standing, are requested to call and settle the same, and those who are in arrearages on open account of more than twelve months standing, are hereby required to close them by paying up the same, or giving bond or note, with approved security, if required. Those who do not comply with this request may expect that suits will commence against them to the next county court.

Annapolis, June 20, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to release him from debts he is unable to pay.

S. T. DYSON.
September 18, 1797.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, about seven miles from Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, two slaves, WILL and TOM; they are brothers. WILL, a streight, tall, well made fellow, upwards of six feet high, he is generally called black, but has rather a yellowish complexion, by trade a carpenter and cooper, and in general capable of the use of tools in almost any work; saws well at the whip saw, about thirty years of age, when he speaks quick he stammers a little in his speech. TOM, a stout well made fellow, a bright mulatto, twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their dress at home, upper jackets lined with flannel, and overalls of a drab colour, but they have a variety of other cloathing, and it is supposed they will not appear abroad in what they wear at home. Will writes pretty well, and if he and his brother are not furnished with passes from others, they will not be at a loss for them, but upon proper examination may be discovered to be forged. These people, it is imagined, are gone for Baltimore-town, as Tom has a wife living there, with Mr. Thomas Edwards. For taking up and securing the two fellows in the gaol of Baltimore-town, or any other gaol, so that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.
Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

Fifty Dollars Reward,

TO any person apprehending and delivering at this place negro ISAAC, who left here yesterday morning, and is endeavouring to cross the Bay, his rout will be to the Delaware state, or Philadelphia; though a very timid fellow it will be difficult to apprehend him, as he runs remarkably fast; he is very black, and stoops a little, brisk and active, rather spare, but well proportioned, uncommonly slim betwixt his knee and calf of the leg, and a small space betwixt his two upper fore teeth, easily discovered when he laughs; generally wrinkles his forehead and manifests confusion when charged with any kind of offence; he formerly belonged to a widow VICKERS, of Tuckahoe hundred, in Talbot county, where it is probable he will make some stay, as his relations are there, and in that neighbourhood; he is a noted rogue, runaway, and horse rider; I have had him about three years, and he has not been corrected for his misconduct since he belonged to me, having always been spared by his fair promises and amendment for some time after; but lately he has been much in the habit of stealing from his fellow servants, and twice in a short time has he broke my store-room, and apprehending that he could be spared no longer, has made his escape. The above reward, and a dollar per mile for all above fifty that he shall be taken from this place, will be paid by me, at Magothy, in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis.

JOHN GIBSON.
July 26, 1797.

CASH given for. Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.